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Exam : **2V0-33.22PSE**

Title : **VMware Cloud Professional**

Vendor : **VMware**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 Which software development challenge can a cloud administrator address by adopting a cloud operating model?

- A. The length of time needed to provision the required infrastructure
- B. High operating expense (OPEX) spending due to software licenses
- C. The use of different programming languages by developers
- D. Lack of standardization of operating systems used by developers

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2021/10/introduction-to-vmware-cloud-operating-model.html>

NO.2 How is a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster deployed in a VMware Cloud environment?

- A. Using the VMware Cloud Console
- B. Using VMware Tanzu Mission Control
- C. Using the standard open-source kubectl
- D. Using the vSphere PlugIn for kubectl

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tanzu Kubernetes clusters can be deployed in a VMware Cloud environment using the VMware Cloud Console. The VMware Cloud Console provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to quickly deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. The standard open-source kubectl can also be used to deploy Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. However, this requires a more in-depth knowledge of the kubectl command-line interface. Additionally, users can use the vSphere Plugin for kubectl to deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. This plugin provides a graphical user interface to manage the clusters, as well as additional features such as the ability to make cluster-level changes
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-for-Kubernetes-Operations/1.4/tko-reference-architecture/GUID-deployment-guides-tanzu-standard-on-vmc-aws.html>

NO.3 A customer is looking to leverage a VMware Public Cloud solution to provide them with additional compute capacity as seasonal demand increases for their online business.

The current on-premises data center is configured as follows:

- * VMware vSphere 7.0
- * VMware vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) 7.0
- * Management and Server network - 172.18.0.0/16
- * vMotion network - 192.168.120.0/24
- * 250 application servers

Given the information in the scenario, which capability of VMware HCX will the customer not be able to utilize?

- A. Cold migration
- B. Layer 2 extension
- C. Bulk migration
- D. WAN optimization

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the VMware official guide, VMware Tanzu Service Mesh is a cloud-native service mesh platform that simplifies the secure communication between microservices running in Kubernetes clusters. It provides secure and consistent network communication between services and enables policy-driven authorization and observability. With its distributed tracing capabilities, Tanzu Service Mesh can help administrators easily monitor and troubleshoot their applications. It also provides a unified platform to manage the lifecycle of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters, including provisioning, upgrades, patching, and more.

Management "and Server" network - 172.18.0.0/16

"and Server" being the 250 application servers.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.6/hcx-user-guide/GUID-DBDB4D1B-60B6-4D16-936B-4AC632606909.html> Detected and Restricted Source Network Types The HCX Network Extension service detects and prevents several non-supported Network Extension scenarios (items are dimmed in the Network Extension UI):

- * vSphere infrastructure networks (ESXi VMkernel networks).

NO.4 A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations.

The following requirements must be met:

- * Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.

- * Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.

- * Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space.

Which design decisions should be made to meet these network connectivity requirements?

A. * Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS.

- * Use a private VIF for this connection.

- * Configure a secondary, standby Direct Connect from headquarters using a public VIF.

- * Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

B. * Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS.

- * Use a public VIF for this connection.

- * Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS.

- * Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

C. * Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS.

- * Use a private VIF for this connection.

- * Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option.

- * Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

D. * Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS.

- * Use a private VIF for this connection.

- * Configure a policy-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct

Connect" option.

* Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is the best design decision that meets the network connectivity requirements. Configuring a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS with a private VIF will ensure high-throughput data transfer and eliminate the single point of failure. To ensure that all network traffic between on-premises company locations is sent over a private IP address space, a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel should be configured as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. Finally, dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections should be configured from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

A route-based VPN creates an IPsec tunnel interface and routes traffic through it as dictated by the SDDC routing table. A route-based VPN provides resilient, secure access to multiple subnets. When you use a route-based VPN, new routes are added automatically when new networks are created.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-networking-security/GUID-5AF45CE6-FA53-45C0-83E5-25F8E3A055E9.html>

NO.5 Which hyperscaler partner is best suited for customers who need 100 GB bandwidth between SDDCs in the cloud? (Select one option)

- A. VMware Cloud on AWS
- B. Azure VMware Solution
- C. Oracle Cloud VMware Solution
- D. Google Cloud VMware Engine

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMware Cloud on AWS provides the highest level of performance, reliability, and scalability for customers who need to move large amounts of data between their SDDCs in the cloud. It is also the only hyperscaler partner that has the ability to quickly and easily provision entire SDDCs in the cloud. In addition, VMware Cloud on AWS offers the most comprehensive enterprise-grade features, such as automated backups and disaster recovery, which provide customers with peace of mind that their data is always secure and protected.

NO.6 When preparing to deploy VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts In a data center, which two physical constraints must be considered? (Choose two.)

- A. Having enough existing rack space for the components
- B. Distance between loading dock and datacenter
- C. Size of the doorways between loading dock and datacenter
- D. Having enough people to carry the equipment
- E. Floor and elevator weight capacity between loading dock and datacenter

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

When deploying VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts, the Dell or AWS guys will bring a populated rack to the on-prem DC to extend the private cloud. They will bring

technicians on-site to carry, install and configure the devices. AWS Outposts rack hardware specs:

<https://aws.amazon.com/outposts/rack/hardware-specs/?nc=sn&loc=4>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-Dell-EMC/services/vmc.dell.emc.datasheet/GUID-9252D1FC-FE9C-4317-8EEB-4C019A21CAA9.html>

NO.7 Which two components are required in order to deploy a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Cluster in VMware Cloud environment? (Choose two)

- A. Tanzu CLI
- B. Supervisor namespace
- C. vSphere VM folder
- D. vSphere resource pool
- E. YAML manifest file

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Kubernetes-Grid/1.6/air-gap-reference-architecture/GUID-deployment-guides-tkg-vsphere-vds-airgap.html>

NO.8 A cloud administrator is using VMware HCX to migrate application workloads between an on-premises data center and a VMware Public Cloud (UI!) capability of VMware HCX is being used to extend a number of on-premises network segments into the cloud to avoid IP re-addressing concerns. When the cloud administrator tries to extend a native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center, an error is encountered and the extension fails. What should the administrator do to enable network extension from the cloud side to on-premises in this scenario?

- A. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HCX. Make the appropriate change and re-deploy the HCX Service Mesh.
- B. Ensure that the on-premises environment that has at minimum a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured.
- C. Install VMware NSXT into the on-premise data center.
- D. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HCX. Make the appropriate change, re-deploy the on-premise HCX Manager and re-pair the sites together.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best solution for enabling network extension from the cloud side to the on-premises data center in this scenario is to ensure that the on-premises environment has at least a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured. This will enable the reverse L2E feature, which is necessary for extending the native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center. For more information on how to configure reverse L2E and extend a network segment from the cloud to the on-premises data center, please refer to the official VMware documentation here.

NO.9 On VMware Cloud on AWS, which type of host do you use when you require high local storage requirements and additional cores for your workloads? (Select one option)

- A. ve-standard-72
- B. i3en.metal

C. i3.metal

D. AV36

Answer: B

Explanation:

The i3en.metal host type is a storage-optimized host type that is best suited for workloads that require high capacity, high performance storage. It has 48 physical cores, 768 GB of RAM, and 45.84 TiB of storage. It also has a network performance of 100 Gbps, which is higher than the other host types. The i3en.metal host type can support more VMs and more data-intensive applications than the other host types. Reference: VMware Cloud on AWS Host Types, VMware Cloud on AWS Pricing

NO.10 An administrator wants to have a global view of all managed Tanzu Kubernetes clusters and manage the policies across them. Which solution would the administrator use?

A. VMware Tanzu Mission Control

B. VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront

C. VMware Tanzu Service Mesh

D. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMware Tanzu Mission Control provides a central platform to manage and view all Tanzu Kubernetes clusters and workloads running in the environment. It allows administrators to set policies across multiple clusters, set up cluster identities, monitor cluster health and performance, and much more. Tanzu Mission Control also provides access to a variety of cloud-native tools, such as Kubernetes Dashboard, Helm, and Kubeapps.

<https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application-publishing.pdf> Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7

<https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application-publishing.pdf>

<https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf>

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<https://techzone.vmware.com/resource/quick-start-tutorial-vmware-dynamic-environment-manager> Quick-Start Tutorial for VMware Dynamic Environment Manager ...

<https://techzone.vmware.com/resource/quick-start-tutorial-vmware-dynamic-environment-manager> "VMware Tanzu Mission Control™ is a centralized management platform for consistently operating, managing, and securing Kubernetes infrastructure and modern applications across teams and clouds. It provides a global view of all of the Kubernetes clusters. You can use the resource hierarchy to manage and enforce consistent policies across Kubernetes clusters. "

NO.11 What is a prerequisite step to adding additional users to a Google Cloud VMware Engine's vCenter (GCVE)?

A. Change the default administrator password.

B. Add a user in Google Cloud Platform Identity and Access Management.

C. Open a support ticket to escalate VMware vSphere privileges.

D. Escalate VMware vSphere privileges In the GCVE portal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The prerequisite step to adding additional users to a Google Cloud VMware Engine's vCenter (GCVE) is to add a user in Google Cloud Platform Identity and Access Management. This will allow for the user to be added to the vCenter and properly authenticated.

To add additional users to a GCVE vCenter, a prerequisite step is to add a user in Google Cloud Platform Identity and Access Management (IAM)¹. This is because GCVE uses Google Cloud IAM to manage access to the private cloud². The user must have the appropriate IAM role, such as VMware Engine Admin or VMware Engine Viewer, to access the GCVE portal and vCenter². The user must also have a Google account or a Cloud Identity account². After adding a user in Google Cloud IAM, the user can sign in to the GCVE portal and launch the vCenter web console². The user can then perform operations based on the assigned vCenter role and group³. Reference: 1: Adding users to Google Cloud VMware Engine, 2: Managing access to Google Cloud VMware Engine, 3: Private cloud vSphere permission model

NO.12 A cloud administrator would like the VMware Cloud on AWS cluster to automatically scale-out and scale-in based on resource demand. Which two Elastic DRS policies can be configured to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Elastic DRS Baseline policy
- B. Optimize for Best Performance policy
- C. Optimize for Lowest Cost policy
- D. Custom Elastic DRS policy
- E. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy

Answer: B,C

NO.13 Which three factors should a cloud administrator consider when sizing a new VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) to support the migration of workloads from an on-premises SDDC? (Choose three.)

- A. Total number of 10Gb network ports required
- B. Host hardware type in the target VMware Cloud
- C. Total number of on-premises hosts
- D. Total number of workloads
- E. Total amount of available storage across all on-premises datastores
- F. Average size of workload resources (CPU & RAM)

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

Total number of workloads. This determines how many hosts are needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

Total amount of available storage across all on-premises datastores. This determines how much storage capacity is needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

Average size of workload resources (CPU & RAM). This determines how much compute capacity is needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud/services/vmc-cloud-sizer-user/GUID-7CECF719-E56B-4830-84ED-77206A2A118D.html>